## Trial Train Over the Mount Cenis Railroad.

### The Great Powers on the Banks of the Danube.

The German mail steamship Weser, Captain Wenke, from Southampton May 26, arrived at this port at an early hour yesterday morning, bringing a mail report in detail of our cable despatches dated to her day of sailing.

A new drill regulation for the Russian army is about to be published at St. Petersburg. It does away with all unpractical evolutions, confining military tactics to the simplest movements, such as can

be executed in active warfare.

Admiral Tegethoff has gone from-Vienna to Pola to hasten the defensive works at that port and inspect

the coasts of the Adriatic.

A portion of the Danish army is to be concentrated next month in Jutiand, near to Hald, where a camp has been formed. The King of Denmark will pay a visit to the troops in the course of July.

Marshal MacMahon has addressed a letter to the Paris papers contradicting a statement in the Patrie with respect to the difference between him and the Archbishop of Algiers, and which attributed to the Marshal the intention of dissolving the asylums where the Arab children who are orphans are sheltered. Such an intention, he declares, was never for a moment entertained by him; on the contrary, he vas always of opinion that it was advantageous to the colony to admit the native children in the French establishments and schools, where, both from the teaching they received and their contact with European children they would be better prepared for the usion of the races which it was the object of the

The Hanoverian emigrants in France, to the number of seven hundred and fifty-seven, handed to Count de Goltz, Prussian Ambassador at Paris, a de-claration by which they decline to accept the amnesty offered to them by the Court of Berlin.

The London Economist, writing on the condition of the Crédit Mobilier of Paris, and likening it to that of Messrs. Overend, Gurney & Co., says:-

of Messrs. Overend, Gurney & Co., says:—

The French Court has decided that the directors of the Crédit Mobilier must reimburse the new share-holders; they have made themselves by French law personally liable; they have by wilful concealment caused a loss, and that loss, if they can, they must make good. In Overend's the question of the personal liability of the directors has not yet been decided. But, as we have said often before, we cannot doubt that the shareholders of the limited company have their remedy against the directors who induced them to subscribe to it. The private means even of rich directors would not amount to much in satisfying liabilities so vast. Still no one can doubt what abstract justice demands. The new capital of the Crédit Mobilier is £2,400,000, and that is a fearful sum for a board of directors to repay. They may, it is true, recover some of it in time from the assets of the Crédit Mobilier, but that will be a long process.

### GERMANY.

### Emigration to America and Character of the igrants—The Expedition to China—Famine

and Typhus in East Prussin.

The Berlin correspondent of the London Times, writing on the 23d of May, says this year's emigration promises to be one of the largest on record, and is expected to reach something like 250,000. Its remarkable feature is the prevalence of the northern element, chiefly Protestants, and men with a small capital in their pockets. Ten years ago the bulk of capital in their pockets. Ten years ago the bulk of emigrants was contributed by Southerners—Catholics and papers, just able ito pay their passage; nowadays it is, and indeed has been for several years past, the reverse. The reason of this is twofold. The centres of the Southern population have, by the long drain on them, freed themselves of their superfluous elements; the North, on the other hand, in which over-population was never an evil, now sends out those of its field hands who in the last fifteen prosperous years have managed to lay by some little sum. Altogether destitute of capital, the provident Northerner will rarely embark in such an enterprise. Should the emigration hence retain this new character for some time to come it will begin to tell upon the position of the Germans in the United States.

upy some islet in the Chinese waters has received unter orders. It is one of the vessels affected by unfortunate controversy between the federal Parment and the Crown, and paid off because the utsite loan has not been voted in the manner dended. German commerce with China has risen islderably, and is second only to the English and ierican. In 1866 it amounted to £7,725,921, while it of France did not exceed £1,305,718.

in East Prussia typhus, the destructive follower of famine, at length begins to handle the scythe less vigorously. In combatting the terrible enemy no fewer than twenty physicians have died on the field of honor. The number of other victims is very variously given, and it seems will never be correctly accordance.

# ITALY.

# The Mount Cenis Railway-Trial Trip on the

Line.
[St. Michel (May 24) correspondence of London Times.]
There are not a few of us who can remember, be It only dimly and as a boyish reminiscence, the opening of the first railway, when Mr. Huskisson lost his life, and the greatest soldier of the day is reported to have felt less inclination to entrust himself to the iron horse than he had ever shown to mount his charger. Thirty miles over a level and welf-grepared road was thought so extraordinary and perilous a feat to be accomplished by steam traction that the announcement that within forty years a similar means of locomotion would be successfully adopted over the summit of one of the highest mountain ranges of Europe would then have been laughed at us the dream of an insane enthusiast. "Across the Alps in Pour Hours" reads like a very sensational heading, and the success of the Sommering Rallway cannot be said to have prepared the world to believe in the much greater feat of a railway over Mont Cenis. Like most great and audacious novelties, the design had to contend against the doubts of the incredulous and the apprehensions of the time, to say nothing of the opposition and manœuvres of rival interests. There was nothing easier than to make it look highly dangerous, not to say wholly impracticable, to persons at a distance. The elements of a most alarming picture were easily thrown together. With one's feet on the fender on a chilly January night how natural to conjure up visions of a forlorn train, looking in the distance like a string of coffins drawn by a portable stove, toiling its way over the snowy expanse of a huge Alp until it slipped back over a gracier into fathomiess abyses or was pitched over a precipic to unutterable perdition! Happy, then, the prudent folks who preferred the tedium and discomforts of the fine old heavy diligence toiling upwards at the moderate pace of three miles an hour to the hideous risks of over-Alpine steam traffic. I believe there are still come old ladies in England who have never entrusted their valuable lives to the tender mercies of any railway, and certainly a four-horse coach daily takes a good load of insides and outsides in four hours down to Brighton.

The time hitherto employed in the various trial trips r lost his life, and the greatest soldier of the day is reported to have felt less inclination to entrust himself to the iron horse than he had ever shown to

occur, because no steam power is used, the train proceeding by its own momentum. When under steam no more pressure is put upon the central rail shan is really necessary for perfect safety, because the greater the resistance opposed the larger must be the force employed to overcome it, and the greater, consequently, the consumption of fuel and the wear and tear of machinery.

The stations and watering places on the Italian side are Giaglone, St. Martin, Bard and La Grande Croix. Half a mile below Bard is one of the worst tooking bits of the whole line, a combination of sharp curves and stiff gradients. At the Grande Croix the ascent is about terminated, the train gets to the plateau and passes the Hospice. Then comes the frontier station, and the descent begins. Lanslebourg is the main stafion on the line and the locomotive depot, and it is there that the engines are at present changed. After it

come the Termignen, Bramans, Modane (the French end of the Mont Cents sunnel), Lap az, and St. Michel. Most of the stations are at present of a very primitive description, and the wretched hamlets near them are not likely to supply a great many travelers to the line. The natives contemptate the passing trains with an err of combined wonder and anuscenced. Until they actually saw them remaining few of the Cenestan rustics believed in the possibility of a railway over their rugged altitudes ever becoming a reality. The terror it was supposed horses and mutes would feel at sight and sound of the rapid trains and snorting engines was not very apparent in the animals we yesterday passed upon the road. Some of my fellow traveliers, who had crossed the mountain to Susa on the previous day, told me they had passed two diligences, the team of one of which was a little uneasy, and needed somebody at their heads, but the lavrses of the other not only showed no alarm, but actually had the audacity to profit by a bit of level ground and try to race with the engine, with which by dint of whipcord, they managed to keep up.

The speed of the trains on this line never exceeds twelve, or at most thirteen miles. For the present the managers of the line will allow five hours and a haif for the journey each way. The undertaking is new, and there are various little things that may be susceptible of improvement. By degrees it is hoped and expected that the time will be reduced to five hours, but there seems no probability that the speed will be augmented. The gain is sufficiently great, as it is to constitute an enormous improvement over diligence travelling.

In the carriage the passenger feels like one drawn along a difficult road, but from whose mind every

as it is to constitute an enormous improvement over diligence travelling.

In the carriage the passenger feels like one drawn along a difficult road, but from whose mind every timorous sensation is banished by seeing how completely the strong and skiffall driver has his horses in hand, directs them at will, curbs them with a tinger. And, indeed, it is this curb power which constitutes one of the greatest marvels of the Fell system. When going tweive miles an hour down gradients of one in twelve the brakes are applied, the perpendicular wheels cease to turn, the horizontal wheels clip the central rail with hundred vice power and within some thirty yards the train is brought to a complete standstill without the slightest shock or concussion. Yesterday's train brought lifty-four persons from Susa.

Susa.

The opening of the line to the public is fixed for the 8th of June.

The trains will be of several kinds—first class, express, ordinary trains and goods trains. The maximum number of carriages will be five or six, with one or two luggage vans. The carriages are upon the omnibus pian. The width of the carriages is six and one-half feet outside measurement.

# Allied European Works on the Danube-Eng-

lish Navigation of the River. [Pesth (May 19) correspondence of the London Times.] From Galatz I hear that on the 30th of April the plenipotentiaries of England, France, Austria, Italy, Prussia and Turkey signed a convention for guaranteeing the Danube works loan to the amount of £135,000, to be devoted to the consolidation of the Sulina piers and the deepening and straightening of

£135,000, to be devoted to the consolidation of the Sulina piers and the deepening and straightening of the Sulina branch. The guarantee is given subject to the approval of the different Parliaments and Assemblies, and is probably by this time on the table of your House of Commons.

I gave you from Constantinople last winter a detailed account of the working of the European commission for the improvement of the navigation of the Danube, and it is scarcely necessary to point out the Importance of the subject to British interests. More than any other Power England is interested in the maintenance of the improvements in the navigation effected by the commission, for hers are the largest vessels by far that frequent the Danube. This is her advantage as long as the present improvement lasts. Thus, last week the Pacific, an English steamer of 1,300 tons, 261 feet long, descended the river from Ibraila to Sulina, drawing 16 feet 3 inches of water, and having completed her loading she went over the bar, drawing 18 feet 4 inches. The fact speaks for itself. Of course the water is unusually high this year, but the waters have been equally high before the works were made, yet no one would have dreamed of such a feat. It may be therefore hoped that Parliament will sanction the guarantee on the lease to be contracted in order to make the present improvements permanent. The works are already in full swing under the direction of Sir Charles Hartley, the well known chief engineer. The navigation is active and the receipts higher than they ever have been. What with them and the amount realized by an issue of bonds in the winter, in anticipation of the loan, the commission have money enough to prosecute the works vigorously till August, by which time it is hoped the first instalment of the loan will have been realized, provided the convention passes in the Houses of Parliament in England and elsewhere.

The principal works are to be the conversion of the temporary piers at Sulina into permanent masses of stone; the cutting throu

The Earthquake at Formosa-Disastrously Fatal Results—The Remains of Wrecks
Thrown from the Deep—Aged Persons Suffered Most—Roll and Direction of the

YAMSIN, FORMOSA, China March 20, 1989 For the more particular benefit of men of science I send you the complete particulars of the earthmake which occurred at this place on the 18th of December, especially as I have since learned that shocks were heard simultaneously (making allowance for difference of longitude) throughout the Northern States, and also in Canada. The immense surface of the earth convulsed by this shock will, I trust, call forth s to its origin.

The shock occurred at ten A. M. and seems to have been unprecedented in violence, being also attended with the most lamentable loss of life. The northeast portion of the island, Keelung harbor, appears to have received the first shock, and this would lead one to imagine that it had originated in Japan; but we have not heard of any earthquake feit in that piace. At Keelung harbor the inhabitants were completely bewildered at seeing their harbor left almost in a moment completely dry, even beyond the usual anchorage for vessels. Some more adventurous than others having partially recovered their senses, and, with an eye to business, rushed in to pick up the fish which could be seen in vast quantities floundering about in the pools left by the receding waters. Dearly, however, were their coveted prizes purchased as the huge mass of waters returned with such fearful rapidity and force as to give them no chance of escape, and many were drowned. The wreck of an old junk, which had been bursed for years in the sand, was lifted up and carried out to sea, but brought back and thrown high and dry as the gigantic wave reflied the harbor.

The native town suffered very much, a large number of houses having been demolished and some fifty lives lost. The loss of life, however, was chiedly confined to opium smokers and people advanced in life. The quivering roofs of houses, the undufating movements of the earth gave, in most cases, sufficient warning to the people to abandon their houses and seek the open air.

Most providentially there were no vessels in harbor at Keelung at the time, since their destruction would have been inevitable, the American bark Arthur, from Salem, Mass., Captant Crosble, and the brig Alcyone, having left a few days before.

The shock appears to have pursued almost a direct course over the Island from Keelung to Yamsin, at which latter place it was felt very severely, as well in loss of life as in the destruction of property and houses, including a temple which had just been completed at a cost of \$30,000. On this occasion the Chinese exhibited their usual apathy and Indifference, making to enfort to extricate their friends and relatives buried amidst the mass of ruins and debris of failing houses, whose piering cries for help were heartrending in the extreme. The tidewalters of the imperial Maritime Cu we have not heard of any earthquake feit in that place. At Keelung harbor the inhabitants were completely bewildered at seeing their harbor left

# INTERNAL REVENUE SEIZURE.

Yesterday Bernard Hess, Inspector of Internal Revenue, entered and seized a tobacco manufactory, in Green Point, L. I., the property of William M. Smith, on a charge of owing an arrear of tax amounting to \$1,997, and left a keeper in custody of the premises until the tax shall be paid.

TREASURE FOR EUROPE.—The following were the shipments of treasure for Europe yesterday:—City of Baltimore, for Liverpool, \$423,727; steamship France, for Liverpool, \$58,000 in gold bars and silver; Borussia, for Hamburg, \$438,474—making a total of \$910,201.

## RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

The three days public prayer, or tridium, commenced on Thursday morning last in all the Catholic churches, in compliance with the wishes of the Holy Father as expressed in his encyclical letter of October 17, 1867, as well as of the general sentiment expressed by the assembled delegates at the Baltimore Council. The public services will be fittingly ended today with a collection in the various Catholic churches throughout the archdlocese, the proceeds of which will be devoted to the benefit of the Pope. The services and prayers during the tridium have been directed especially to the supplicating of divine assistance for the persecuted children of the faith in all nations, and that God may "extend His strong right arm to guard and protect His holy Church; that he may strengthen and console the heart of its Chief Pastor, who is still encompassed by so many perils, and forced by the malice and treachery of wicked men

forced by the malice and treachery of wicked men to suffer so many wrongs and trials; that He may deliver him from the snares of his enemies, and guide the bark of Peter through storms and dangers into safety and peace."

The services each day consisted of a votive mass and Litany of the Saints in the morning and the Misserver and solemn benediction in the evening. On Thursday the mass was in honor of the Biessed Sacrament; on Friday a requiem to the memory of the men who died in the service of the Pope, and on Saturday in honor of the Biessed Virgin.

Trinity Sunday, a festival designed for the especial commemoration of the divine mystery of the Trinity, will be celebrated in the Catholic and Episcopal churches. There are no especial services to designate the festival, but the collects, lessons and gospel of the day are selected because of their appropriateness to the mystery commemorated.

The Young Men's Sodaitly of St. Francis Xavier will hold a special meeting to-day at the hall of St. Francis Xavier College.

The Baptist anniversaries were held a week later than those of the other denominations. They were of more than usual interest. The report of the Missionary Union was very interesting and encouraging, although, with an income of \$192,000, a deficit has occurred of \$30,000. The attempt was made at the meeting of the Bible Union to unite this with the Bible Society and to harmonize the divithe Bible Society and to harmonize the divisions in the denomination which represent the new "immersing" and the old "baptizing" versions. The new version, whose translation is occupying some of the best scholars of the country, is growing in favor among the Baptists. The most interesting of all the meetings were those which were devoted to the Home Mission Society. The contributions reported were \$135,000, and the whole number of missionaries 331, by whom 108 churches have been organized and 6,712 baptisms administered. The question of reunion between the Northern and Southern branches of the denomination was discussed, having been imagurated by a committee of the Northern Home Mission Society, which attended a late meeting of the Southern Society in Baltimore. Several of the leading Southern divines were present here and made conciliatory addresses that were much approved.

The Presbyterians and Roman Catholics. The Observer (Presbyterian) is profoundly indignant at the demonstration made on Sunday last by the German Catholics. It says:—We were aware the German Catholics. It says:—We were aware that Romanism is a great power in New York, but we do not remember when we have had to record such a bold, defiant outrage upon the rights of our citizens as occurred on Sunday last. An immense German Catholic procession—some papers say of ten thousand persons—passed through the principal streets and avenues, with rife companies, bands of music, military flags and papal banners, one with the portrait of Plus IX. and the inscription. 'Protector of the Roman Catholic Central Union of the U. S. of A.;' blockading the streets and disturbing Protestant congregations during their regular hours of worship, so that in several cases the voice of the preacher was drowned in the sound of music. We heard of one instance where the worship had to be suspended altogether in consequence of this procession. The secular papers of Monday give full descriptions of this extraordinary disturbance without a word of dissent.

Our Presbyterian contemporary adds:—

word of dissent. Our Presbyterian contemporary adds:—

Chicago is continually the theatre of sensations

It is now in a fever upon the subject of theology. It seems that the Rev. Dr. McMullen (Roman Catholic) seems that the Rev. Dr. McMullen (Roman Catholic) took umbrage at something said by the Rev. Dr. Mattison (Methodist) and incontinently challenged him to discuss the merits of their respective faiths. Mr. Mattison not over courteously consented upon the condition that the question should be put in this form:—"Is Romanism a corrupt form of Christianity—in other words, no Christianity?" Of course Dr. McMullen rejected this condition as insulting. He, however, renewed his original proposition and gave his fellow doctor a lesson in good breeding by tendering him the free use of his library before and after the discussion. The Methodist champlon declines to avail himself of this offer or to debate at all except upon the terms which he had already indi-

Sovereign." Under the above heading the London Globe pub-

Under the above heading the London Globe publishes the following:—

The real spirit and purpose of the present aggression on the Protestant Church and constitution of the realm receives a significant exposition from the resolution whiten Sir Colman O'Loghien proposes to move in committee on the Promissory Oaths bill. The following is the text:—'After the passing of this act no Sovereign of Great Britain and Ireland shall be required to take, make or subscribe at their coronation, or on the first day of their first Parliament, whichever shall first happen, or any other time, the declaration commonly called the Declaration against Transubstantiation and the Invocation of Saints and the Sacrifice of the Mass as practised in the Church of Rome, anpthing in the Bill of Rights or Act of settlement to the contrary in anywise notwitstanding."

The Nicene Creed.

A memorial will be presented to the next Episcopal General Convention having for its object the decision of the body upon what shall be regarded as the true creed of the Church. The following are the different Versions of the Nicene Creed:—
AS SET FORTH BY UNDISPUTED GENERAL COUNCILS,

versions of the Nicene Creed:—

AS SET FORTH BY UNDISPITED GENERAL COUNCILS,

We believe in one God, Father Almighty, Maker of heaven and earth, And of all things visible and invisible. And in one Lord Jesus Christ, the only begotten Son of God, Begotten of the Father before all worlds; Light of Light, very God of very God; Begotten, not made, Being of one substance with the Father; By whom all things were made, Who for us men, and for our salvation, came down from heaven, And was incarnate of the Holy Ghost, and the Virgin Mary, And was meae man; And was crucified also for us under Pontius Pilate, And suffered and was buried. And the third day rose again according to the Scriptures; And ascended into Heaven; And sifteth on the right hand of the Father; And shall come again with glory to judge quick and dead; Whose Kingdom shall have no end; And in the Holy Ghost, The Lord, and the Giver of life, Who proceeded from the Father, Who with Father and Son together is worshiped and glorified. Who spake by the Prophets: In One Holy, Catholic, and Apostolic Church; We acknowledge one Baptism for remission of sins, we look for a Resurrection of the dead, And life of the world to come. Amen.

As SET FORTH BY FOPE NICHOLAS I., A. D. 867.

I believe in one God the Father Almighty, Maker of heaven and earth, And of all things visible and invisible: And in one Lord Jesus Christ, the only begotten Son of God, Begotton of his Father, before all worlds; God of God, Light of Light, very God of very God, Begotton, not made, Being of one substance with the Father; By whom all things were made; who, for us men and for our salvation, came down from heaven, and was incarnate by the Holy Ghost of the Virgin Mary, and was made man, And was crucified also for us under Pontius Pilate. He suffered and was buried; And the third day he rose again, according to the Scriptures; And ascended into heaven, and sitted to the right hand of the Father. And he shall come again with glory to judge both the quick and the dead; Whose kingdom shall have

Last week the Synod of the Reformed Presbyteria Church, in session at Pittsburg, suspended George H. Stuart of Philadelphia, for the enormous offence

of joining in public worship where hymns or Johning in public worship where hymns were sung. Not satisfied with the punishment of one offender, Mr. Stuart's pastor, Rev. Dr. Wylie, was also subjected to the same sentence for the same offence. Uponghis the rigid Evangetist comments:—Harsh fand absurd as is this action, it is only carrying out with unflinching consistency, the principles of the Reformed Presbyterian Church, which tolerates nothing but Rouse's version

of the Psalms. Its more rigid, or as they would claim more faithful, members regard the use of any freer version of the Psalms as a profamation of public worship. It is a sin against which they feel bound to testify. Nor is this all. They insist that every member of their communion shall join them in their testimony. The penalty of refusing to do so is excommunication, or at least suspension. They shut out from access to the Lord's table all who do not approach it with Rouse's stanzas on their tips.

We can imagine this charge illustrated by the reading of stanza after stanza, selected almost indiscriminately from Rouse, at which grave men would look more grave, and the gay would become more gay. We give a few examples:—

When they me saw, they from me fled Ev'n so I am forgot,
As men are out of mind when dead;
I'm like a broken pot.

Let not my wrongful enemies

Let not my wrongful enemies
Proudly rejoice o'er me:
Nor who me hate without a cause,
Let them wink with the eye, Ps. xxxv.

Like as the hart for water brooks In thirst doth pant and bray So pants my longing soul O God, That come to thee I may. [It is Rouse who puts in the bray: not David.]

Who off reth praise, me glorifles; I will show God's salvation To him that ordereth aright-His life and conversation. At evening let thou then return Making great noise and sound, Like to a dog, and often walk About the city round.

About the city round. PS. LIX.

O call to thy remembrance
Thy congregation,
Which thou hast purchased of old:
Still think the same upon. Ps. LXXVI.

Take I the morning wings and dwell
In utmost parts of sea;
Ev'n there, Lord, shall thy hand we lead,
Thy right hand hold shall me.

These are specimens which might be multiplied indefinitely, as those familiar with Rouse well know. They can see the point.

American Bible Society.

The stated meeting of the Board of Managers was eld at the Bible House on the 4th inst. One new auxiliary was recognized in South Carolina. Communications were received from Mr. Thomas M. Westrup, Monterey, giving a satisfactory account of the work in Mexico, and requesting a fresh supply of books; from the Rev. Isaac G. Bliss, Constantinople, with the gratifying statement as to the work in Syria, and as to the circulation of the Arabic Bible; from the Rev. George Washburn, Aintab, with the annual letter from the Central Turkey Mission as to their Bible work. Grants of books were made, amounting to \$,222 volumes, of various sizes and in different languages. To the missionary society of the Methodist Episcopal Church, a grant was made of Arabic Testaments for India; Testaments in Portugues e for Para, Brazil; Spanish Bibles and Testaments for Mexico; Bibles and Testaments, Danish and Swedish, for Scandinavians in Minnesotta; Ojibwa Testaments for Ojibwas in Wisconsin, and to numerous auxiliary societies and Bible committees at the South. In funds, \$2,000 were granted to the A. B. C. F. M., for Bible work in China. munications were received from Mr. Thomas M.

Congregationalism in New Jersey.

Congregationalism in New Jersey.

The Newark Advertiser states that the New Jersey Conference of Congregational churches has just closed its annual meeting in that city. Twenty churches (seven of which have been added the past year), were represented by pastors and delegates. The meeting, which continued most of two days, had but little of mere business to transact, the churches reserving to themselves all legislative and judicial power. Reports from all the churches were presented, one sermon was preached, and prospects of plans for future operation were discussed. The past year to this denomination, which sixteen years ago had no churches in the State, has been one of marked prosperity, and the future seems full of encouragement.

Roman Catholic Matters.

The Itablet publishes the following items of intelli

Roman Cathelic Matters.

The Tablet publishes the following items of intelligence:—The Most Rev. Archbishop administered the sacrament of confirmation on Monday, May 25, in St. Ann's church, Eighth street, to 191 persons, several of whom were converts to the church. On Tuesday, May 26, in St. Gabriel's church, East Thirty-seventh street, to 504 persons. On Wednesday, May 27, in the chapel of the Convent of the Sacred Heart, Manhattanville, to twenty-one persons. On Thursday, May 28, in the Church of our Lady of Mercy, Fordham, to 170 persons. On next Sunday (Trinity Sunday) a collection will be taken up in all the churches of the diocese to aid our Holy Father the Pope. The Most Rev. Archbishop will preach on the cocasion in the Cathedral.

The Rev. Leopold B. M. Moczygemba, of the Franciscan Order, recently left this port en route to Rome, where he will in future reside. He has been appointed Penitenziere Apostolico at the Vatican Basica of St. Peter's, for the English speaking Catholics. Father Moczygamba was formerly Commissary General of the Conventual Franciscans in the United States. He has spent ten years in the State of New York and seven in Texas, and established the Order of Conventual Franciscans, and the Sisters of the same order in the United States, by a brief of the Holy Father, dated 1858.

The Rev. Dr. Spring Bringing Forth Fruit is

Old Age.
On Sunday morning last the venerable Dr. Spring, senior pastor of the Brick church, now in the eighty fourth year of his age and the fifty-eighth of his pas torate, who is almost totally blind, on arriving at the sanctuary learned that his colleague, Rev. Dr. Murray, had been suddenly taken ill. Dr. Spring arose in the pulpit and invited any Christian minister who might be present in the congregation to come forward and conduct the services. No one responding to the call he commenced and performed the whole service without assistance, naming and repeating the service without assistance, naming and repeating the Psains that were sung, repeating from memory and with striking emphasis the whole of the fortieth chapter of Isaini, without the omission of a verse and with scarcely a change of a word, and leading in prayer with his accustomed richness of Scriptural language. He prayed with great fervor for the two General Assemblies in session, that God would bless their deliberations and action to the re-union "of those two tribes of Israelso long needlessly divided."

Religious Intolerance in Great Britain. The London Star of May 19 contains the following

The London Star of May 19 contains the following curious statement:—

An extraordinary question received a more extraordinary answer in the House of Commons last night.

Mr. Taylor asked the Earl of Mayo if it was a fact that a prisoner in Mountjoy prison who declared himself a Unitarian was ordered by the Governor to select his religion as Anglican, Roman Catholic or Presbyterian, and on his refusal was sentenced to the penal cell, with bread and water diet. From the Earl's reply we gather that the statement was substantially true, but that Mr. Taylor had hardly put it with sufficient force. It seems that the convict in question, one Murphy, on his admission to the Mountjoy convict prison, declared that he was of no religion. He was ordered to select one. He refused, He was then put on penal diet for three days, then received for five days into the hospital, and, on his leaving the hospital, put on the penal diet again, "and then he selected the Roman Catholic religion." What is most charming is that it required the united zeal, wisdom and discretion of all the high prison officials working in concert to effect this marvellous conversion. They went and told the director, firstly, that Murphy was unprovided with a faith. The director minuted the governor. The governor applied to his superiors for instructions. The chief merit in the conversion is its cheapness; it could not have cost much more than five shillings from first to last. But we fear that the plan of ordering a man to select his religion is unsound in principle, although it succeeded so well on this occasion. It is impossible to keep every variety of faith on tap; and suppose Murphy had avowed a preference for the doctrines of Buddha, how would it have been possible for him to go to meeting?

The Conversion of the Hebrews.

The Conversion of the Hebrews Mr. Julius Rosenthal, a well known Hebrew in Chi-

cago, writes to the *Pribune* of that city the following communication in regard to the work of converting the Jews to Christianity:-"The sensible view you have taken in Sunday's Tribune in regard to the conversion of the Jews meets certainly the hearty approval of any Jew or Gentile of common sense. If it was to be simply a doctrinal fight between Christians and Jews, from the pulpit or by the pen, I would consider that to be the right of any follower of any religious or irreligious, orthodox or heterodox creed, of any believer, disbeliever or infidel to make use of of any believer, disbeliever or insidel to make use of those means. If the result of such a sight should be that baptization and circumcision should devour each other so radically, like the two lions in the well known story, that nothing be further seen nor heard of them, I should be the last one to grieve about it. But those missionaries for the conversion of the Jews have at all times gone farther in the selection of means to bring about their good work, and are appointed by missionary societies to infringe upon my and your rights as elizens, as husbands and parents. They enter our private dwellings uninvited, enter into conversation with our wives and for such purpose, watch for the time of our absence from our homes. If you put them out of your house as intruders it is exactly what they want. They think they, thereby win the crown of martyrdom, and on secount of their dangerous and goodly work their salaries must be raised. If you stand their presence once or twice this is exactly what they want. It encourages them to call again, and they become a perfect bore and nuisance. But they report a prospect for your conversion, and it raises contributions for their salary. They try to enter our private schools, try to work upon and tamper with our children wherever they can get hold of them and altenset wherever they can get hold of them and altenset wherever they can get hold of them and altenset wherever they can get hold of them and altenset them from their parents and thereby make themselves quitty of a most damnable interference with our individual rights. It was but a short time since that one of those missionaries created a disturbance in the Temple of Sinal congregation at the time of service and had to be shown out. If I recollect right the name of the great martyr was Mr. Lederer. It is but a few weeks ago that one isty (7) missionary went straight up to the official representation and the research of the great martyr was Mr. Lederer. It is but a few weeks ago that one isty (7) missionary went straight u

on conversion and handed him one of her tracts. She certainly wanted to be elected by an incensed crowd of Jews for preacting the Gospel and be declared a saint by her Church and have her salary continued and raised. I say in all such cases put her, him or them out of our houses, schools, temples, synagogues, hospitals, wherever and whenever they intrude uninvited and protect your rights as citizens. Put them out gently first, but decidedly and at the second attempt in a little more convincing manner. What you may sinfer to-day to be done to a Jewish citizen you, Mr. Protestant citizen, may have to suffer yourself to-morrow from a Catholic community, and you, Mr. Catholic citizen, from a Puritan majority. The Mortara affair, stamped as barbarous by the universal judgment of all enlightened Christians, grew out of the interference of Christian fanatics with the most sacred rights of a Jewish father. These missionaries act upon the same principle as those fanatics did; they have the same good will, they only lack as yet the power. It is certainly the duty of all good citizens through their combined efforts to at once check that branch of the missionary business that leads to a personal conflict between our citizens. Let those missionaries and conversionary business that leads to a personal conflict between our citizens. Let those missionaries and conversionals preach, pray, fast, sing, write, print, publish, issue pamphiets and tracts, bargain and sell; but let them be warned against trespassing upon our inalienable rights as citizens, as husbands and as fathers.

Sarah Colt, a little girl eleven years of age, started the Sunday school enterprise in the city of Paterson, N. J., some seventy-four years ago. She collected the children of the factories and taught them, from Sunday to Sunday, until she had as many as sixty under her personal care. This she continued for a series of years, until she left the city for a season. When she returned she resumed her labors and was a teacher of youth for forty years. She is now cighty-five years of age and is still living in Paterson. The old Pine Street Church (Third Presbyterian), Philadelphia, has been passing through a festival week. The 20th alt, filled up for it a full hundred years of as useful and honored existence as can be found on almost any church record. Its roll of pastors is of itself a history;—Dr. George Duffield, of Revolutionary memory, chapiain to the Continental Congress, &c.; Dr. John Blair Smith, president of Hampden Sydney Coilege, and afterwards of Union College; Dr. Philip Miledoller, president of Rutgers Coilege; Dr. Philip Miledoller, president of Rutgers Coilege; Dr. Philip Miledoller, president of Rutgers Coilege; Dr. Thomas Brainerd.

Rev. T. B. Manry, a proselyte from Episcopacy to Presbyterianism, has now gone from Presbyterianism into outer darkness and been excluded by the Synod sitting at Richmond.

The Illinois S. S. Convention just held at Du Quoin met in a barn which had been doored and scated for the purpose. The seats had no backs, but this did not appear to detract from the interest of the occasion. Up in the "land of steady habits," also, they are getting outside the churches. A series of religions services was held in the Democratic Wigwam, Waterbury, Conn., week before last. Three thousand were present, according to a local paper, and at the close two hundred came forward to make profession. The story is told of a venerable theological professor that, while once addressing a Sunday school, he happened to use the word "epitome." Suspecting that he might be using too big a word for their comprehension he thus translated it into childish vernacular:—"But perhapth, children, you don't know what epit N. J., some seventy-four years ago. She collected the children of the factories and taught them, from

celleved on by the Church, but known only to God!"

Queen Victoria is said to be very regular in attendance on divine service, and notices the absence of any of her servants. On one occasion, at Baimoral, last season, she asked one of her attendants on a Monday morning, "Why were you not at the kirk yesterday?" He answered, "Please your Majesty, the morning was wet." "Oh, fie!" said the Queen, "who could have expected a Scotchman to plead that excuse? It was not too wet for me."

Two Mohammedans have lately embraced Christianity in Ispahan, the old capital of Persia. The law making the apostasy of Moslems a capital offence is still in force in Persia, and one of these men, who was selsed by the authorities, was rescued by a party of English engineers who happened to be in Ispahan.

The progress of Protestantism in Central Turkay

who was selzed by the authorities, was rescued by a party of English engineers who happened to be in Ispahan.

The progress of Protestantism in Central Turkey is more and more rapid every year, especially since the mission has hit upon the right policy of making their churches self-supporting. In Aintab the number of Protestants has increased during the year by 189, and in Marsab by more than 100, while forty-eight have been added to its two churches. In Adama the congregation more than doubled, and now averages about 260.

The Methodist discipline requires the bishop to inquire of the candidates for ordination whether they are willing to go as foreign missionaries. The corresponding secretary of the Methodist Missionary Society says that not a name of one willing candidate has been sent to his office during the past two years, and the bishops have nearly ceased to put the question. The society is obliged to look to the theological seminaries for the men it needs.

The Jevish Messenger calls the attention of the Hebrew Christian Brotherhood to the following case:—A Christian, born in the Duchy of Nassau, of Jewish lineage and acquainted with the Hebrew language, has been baptized in New York only five times, at a cost of \$40 on each occasion. Will brother Frankin look after this "reprobate?"

The Morning Star sailed from Honolulu March 26 for the Marquesas islands. The community at Honolulu haveralsed \$1,950 to purchase a house to be held in trust by the agent of the American Board and occupied by Miss Bingham's school. Eight ordained Hawaiian ministers have offered themselves to go to the Micronesia mission by the next trip of the Morning Star.

The Christian Freeman (Chicago) states that seve-

# THE FREEMASONS.

Fifth and Last Day's Proceedings of the

Grand Lodge.
The Grand Lodge resumed labor at nine o'clock yesterday morning, R. W. John H. Anthon presiding. The R. W. Brother Sinclair offered a resolution directing that every Lodge in this jurisdiction shall be compelled to keep a copy of their minutes and records in the English language. Laid on the table. The R. W. John H. Anthon, M. W. Isaac Phillips and M. W. John J. Crane were appointed a committee to procure a suitable testimonial to K. W. Stephen H. Johnson, the retiring Grand Master. Worthy Brother Wm. A. Kelsey, of Euclid Lodge No. 656, offered the following, which was laid on the table:—

Besolved, That the Trustees of the Hall and Asylum Fund be requested to select a suitable site on which to build a hall, and procure a refusal until all the lodges in the State can be made acquainted with such selection, and when two-thirds of such lodges shall have sanctioned such release and proceed in the usual way to make an offer for such purchase.

The R. W. James M. Austin stated that he had a be compelled to keep a copy of their minutes and

hereby empowered to complete such purchases and proceed in the usual way to make an offer for such purchase.

The R. W. James M. Austin stated that he had a painful announcement to make in regard to a sister Grand Lodge. No action would be required at the present communication. He then read the following telegram:—

M. W. Charles A. Fuller, Past Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Tennessee, and for the last fifteen years Grand Secretary of that Grand Lodge, died this morning. Nashville, June 5, 1868.

The Committee on Amendments to the Constitution in relation to District Grand Lodges was discharged from further consideration of the subject.

The Committee on Foreign Correspondence was continued, Their names and titles are M. W. John L. Lewis, M. W. John W. Simons and W. Wm. M. Prinner.

L. Lewis, M. W. John W. Simons and W. Wm. M. Prinner.

The Grand Master made the following appointments, all of whom will have the Masonic title of Right Worshipful:—Grand Marshal—Charles B. Foster.

Grand Standard Bearer—Cornelius S. Esselstyn.

Grand Stewards—John Boyd, Philip Merkle, Wm.

Sinclair, James M. Fuller.

Senior Grand Deacon—Cornelius A. Marvin.

Junior Grand Deacon—Charles E. Young.

The R. W. and Rev. R. L. Schoonmaker then offered up prayer, and the communication of the M. W.

Grand Lodge of the State of New York for 1868 was then closed in due form.

# AFFAIRS AT FORTRESS MONROE.

Marriage of an Officer-Fashionable Attend-

nnce—Wharfage Regulations.
FORTRESS MONROE, Va., June 4, 1868.
Lieutenant J. S. Tomkins, Adjutant of the Thirtieth United States infantry, now stationed at Fort D. A. Russell, Dakota Territory, was married this afternoon, at four o'clock, to Miss Emma F. Eaton, of
this place. The ceremony was performed by the
Rev. Dr. Cheevers, post chaplain, at the Episcopal
chapel inside the fort. It is the first full dress wedding that has taken place there for the past eight
years, and was largely attended by the officers and
ladies of the post. There were two bridesmakis—
Miss Saille Barry, daughter of General Barry, commanding the post, and Miss Lottle Scammon, of
Richmond. The groomsmen, were Captain S. E. Bissell, of the Second United States infantry, and Lieutenant B. K. Roberts, of the Fifth artillery. The
bride was dressed in a white silk triumed with satin
cloids, while the bridesmaids were attired in white
farleton, trimmed in a tasteful manner. The happy
couple leave this evening for the far West.
By direction of the Quartermaster General a system of wharfage has been established for all goods
for private parties landed on the government wharf
at this place. The fund thus created, will be used
for the purpose of keeping the whar' in repair. The
government has heretofore kept the, whar' in repair,
but as the carpense of doing so is, very heavy it is
thought but just to make parties, shipping and receiving goods at this point, pb', a portion of this ex-

## THE PARIS FASHIONS.

Dressing the Hair and the Louis XV. Head-Garlands-Court Morality and Musi The Trienon Summer Attire—Straw Hute-Ball Dresses and Sultanes—Eleven Skirts at One Time—Fruit Ornaments for Misses' Sleeves—Tollets at the Tulleries—Napoleon Taught to "Look Out"—Short Petticonts.

Taught to "Look Out"—Short Petiticants.

Paris, May 22, 1888.

The order of the day at the Assemblée Legislative being discussions on figures and at the Senate on budgets, the fashions are following the lead given in such high quarters, and ladies are metamorphosed in behind, the former in front. Those who will disfig-ure themselves in leading questions have adopted the unmitigated pannier and do not look so well even as many of the guys we have had such ringing, hearty laughs over in picture books.

That the styles must be followed when beco and so modified as to be made becoming, is incon-testible. A few hints on elegant fashions so combined

may be useful. The hair, in the first place, is, by women of taste, no longer piled up to steeple over tail gentlemen's beavers; the Louis XV. headdress, not the first empire is in favor again. It is raised on the temples and falls in light curls and braids without inordinate bulge behind. Lovely flower garlands, made of large roses, camellas, or, what is preferred, of berries and fruit, are now adopted instead of gold rims, for all the world like barrel circles. The garlands most admired last week were worn, one by the Duchesse de Mouchy at a charity concert organized by Baroness de Beauveau and the other by Mme. de Moustier, the wife of the Minister. Duchesse de Mouchy's was

tier's of hedge fruit.

The newly married man, Prince Achille, just appeared at the concert, but of course he soon disap peared, as the bride was not present.

I might as well say that a comic piece played on

peared, as the bride was not present.

I might as well say that a comic piece played on this occasion was, in the hearing of some of the court ladies, condemned by a moralist for being too racy, too fast, so improper; when a Princess exclaimed "so much the better." It is very likely the moralist meant to be agreeable and felt the bridge of his nose half broken by the bold retort to his utterance. Why need moralists go to improper places Another modified fashion—modified only by womea of taste, I repeat—is the exaggerated Watteau into the queenly Trianon. The regal Versailles style is most easy to acquire and ladies who know how to loop up a long skirt over another flounced one will ever look more like ladies than they do in shepherdess' gear with blue and pink ribbons floating from a hat no bigger than a saucer.

The Trianon morning attire is the simplest and preticest summer ideas, of which the following is the receipt:—Take a plain white or straw colored cotton or muslin material; have an underskirt made with flounce round the bottom either pleated or fluted and the cross, or only on the cross with a rill at the heading. Have a waist or bodice made high, with somewhat tight sleeves at the curl and armholes, trimmed round with small frill. Then have a fichu, cut just large enough to come down to the waist and frilled round in keeping with the underskirt; and scarf ends with a bow are also frilled for behind. The overskirt will be made plain in front, but will be tied up at the back by means of tapes sewn on seams underneath at distances not far down from the waist. A plud, with pinked out ruche, somewhat full and called chicorde in French (endive), which is made with light taffets, produces a rich and pastoral effect. A white twill thus trimmed with black, is very good style.

with light taffets, produces a rich and pastoral effect. A white twill thus trimmed with blue, or a straw colored or maize linen material with black, is very good style.

Straw hats worn with these deshabilles are raised on one side and have a handsome flower in from Some of the summer Louis KV. deshabilles are made quite loose, with deep folds from the neck downs wards, and are looped over colored slips. White muslin thus trimmed with pink, over pink, is the great reception matinée fashion.

At one of the last balls given in ministerial circles the wife of the Minister of Commerce, Madame Forcade de la Roqueite wore a very rich white and maize striped gros grain; the maize stripe was worked with popples, daisies, corn-cockies and wheat. The headdress was a garland of the same. Another lady was at the same reception in white wheat the headdress was a garland of the same. Another lady was at the same reception in white some harmonizing shade.

The Camargo styles are trimmed with taffets of some harmonizing shade.

The Camargo styles are the very bunchy ones; a shower of puff, fold, ruche and ribbon bows behind. As many as eleven skirts of white tulle are worn at spring evening fetes, but the last of all is now a spreading parterre, very much on the ground Leaves, placed as trelliswork, are very light and fresh on these vaporous fabrics.

Currants, with crystallized follage on white, are much employed by young people for sleeves. This fruit mania reminds me of the actress who has lately come in for so many petitings of roast apples, and who, on being condoled with, replied, "well, Mile, Pattigets all the flowers; some one must have the fruit."

A great display of fresh tollets is to be seen every afternoon at the Tuileries round the grenadiers of

Patti gets all the flowers; some one must dave fruit."

A great display of fresh toilets is to be seen ever afternoon at the Tuileries round the grenadiers the Guard, who play selections from the new operas and the prettiest pieces favored at court. Quite a novel polks is that called "Polks of Balsers," when a great excitement takes pla among the laddes. The "Polks of Birds," is whan a new instrument is introduced that warbles like bird, is no less successful under the leafy dome. The Empress' Mondays are still in full vigor. The are the most exclusive of any, with the exception the very elect, either in the literary, mustead or a tocratic world. Great dismay was caused at the by the absence of Marquis de Caux, the Emper

tocratic world. Great dismay was caused at the tast by the absence of Marquis de Caux, the Emperor's equerry and the Empress' octilion leader. He is at London, where some well informed people affirm he has married the divine Adelins Patti, and others as obstinately deny his having yet dose so.

A most extraordinary commission has been named to inquire into difficulties arising in Italy between the representative of France at Floreace and a Mr. Martin, who will not take off his hat to the French nobleman. Why a man should be made to take his hat off or have a board of inquiry to examine his beaver is a thing no fashion writer could determine, however well versed in head gear. Another fashionable item concerns Mile. Alphonsine, of the Variéties, now at the Palais Royal, where she plays in the new piece of Offenbach's "Château à Toto."

On the day the Emperor and Empress went to St. Germain incognito the Emperor most unintentionally on his return, in some way or other, came in contact with the actress' trimmings, and the lady, not being of a very mild temper, turned round on him with an expression certainly not parliamentary. The Emperor smiled and begged pardon, when Mile. Alphonsine discovered who he was, and, instead of keeping quiet, exclaimed "Five r Emperor", and his incognition was all over. As the comic actor, Duprees, has observed, a great man can do nothing in private C'est genand.

Muslins and mustlins over colored slips are quite discarded from the races.

Observed, a great man tear do nothing in privace discarded from the races.

Short costumes, but still not too short, made of plain glace light sliks are in great favor for driving, and Valenciennes lace recklessly thrown over Victoria wheels has been done away with at the raccourse (sportsmen hope) forever. The short-petmoeat ball, however, has not been a successful attempt, and trains do still flourish.

# COURT FASHIONS AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE.

[From the London Times, May 18.] By command of the Queen a State ball was given last night at Buckingham Palace, to which a party of

upwards of 1,700 was invited.

Their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales, escorted by a detachment of the Royal Horse Guards, arrived at the garden entrance of the Palace about ten o'clock. Their Royal Highnesses Prince and Princess Christian arrived, attended by Susan Meiville, Mrs. G. G. Gordon and Colonel G. G. Gordon. Her Royal Highness Princess Louise ar-Colonel A. Hardinge. His Serene Highness the Prince and her koyal Highness the Princess of Technique